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Country programme document

Malaysia

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Malaysia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,270,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $34,750,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2016 to 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2015.

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Programme rationale

1. The Government of Malaysia is committed to leading the process of transforming the country into high-income status by 2020 through rapid socioeconomic development and growth. Vision 2020 envisages Malaysia as a nation developed not only economically, but also in terms of social justice, political stability, system of government, quality of life, social and spiritual values, national pride and confidence.

2. An upper-middle-income country with significant cultural diversity, Malaysia is home to around 30 million people, of whom nearly 10 million are under the age of 18. More than half of children are Malay, 17.5 per cent are Chinese, 14.1 per cent belong to other Bumiputera,[1] 5.9 per cent are Indian, 3.6 per cent are non-Malaysian citizens and 1.3 per cent are classified as others. More than 70 per cent of the population lives in urban areas.[2]

3. The country is on track to meet most of the Millennium Development Goals at aggregate level, especially those related directly to children. While poverty has been virtually eliminated over the past 20 years, from 12.4 per cent in 1992 to 1.7 per cent in 2012,[3] regional and ethnic disparities remain. The state of Sabah has a poverty rate of 8.1 per cent, followed by Kelantan (2.7 per cent), Sarawak (2.4 per cent), Perlis (1.9 per cent), Kedah and Terengganu (both at 1.7 per cent).[4] The poverty rate among Malays and other Bumiputeras, the most populous ethnic group, is higher at 2.2 per cent as compared to the Indian population (1.85 per cent) or Chinese populations (0.3 per cent[5]).

4. The Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020[6] recognizes that if Malaysia is to compete globally and become a high-income nation, beyond achieving sustained economic growth it must also focus on harnessing talent, improving well-being and enhancing inclusion. Malaysia will also need to continue to prioritize social cohesion and ensure family and community resilience against economic shocks and natural disasters.[7] Having improved the lives of many, dedicated efforts are required to reach all children, including those living in poverty, with disabilities, undocumented and stateless.

5. Malaysia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1995 with 12 reservations, of which five remain: article 2 on non-discrimination; article 7 on birth registration; article 14 on freedom of expression; article 28 (1a) on making primary education compulsory and free to all; and article 37 on non-subjecting to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. To ensure that all children develop to their full potential, these reservations need to be reviewed with

[1] Bumiputera' refers to the Malays and indigenous peoples, including the natives of Sabah and Sarawak.

[2] Department of Statistics, Malaysia 2014.

[3] Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, <www.epu.gov.my/household-income-poverty>.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Department of Statistics, Malaysia: Household income and basic amenities survey report 2012, 2013.

[6] Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, <http://hq.lpkp.gov.my/index.php/en/15-trivia/55-rancangan-malaysia-ke-11-merupakan-rancangan-pembangunan-lima-tahun-negara-yang-ke-13>.

[7] United Nations Development Programme, Malaysia Human Development Report 2013.

Vision 2020 in mind. Malaysia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1995 with a number of reservations, all of which have subsequently been withdrawn.

6. Malaysia ratified the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and on the involvement of children in armed conflict in 2012. The accession to the Protocols signal the country's determination to strengthen systems and enforce existing legislation, and to step up measures at international and regional level to combat child prostitution, child pornography and sexual exploitation of children.

7. In 2010, Malaysia ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities with reservations on article 15 on freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment,[8] and article 18 on the right to liberty of movement and nationality. Malaysia is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol. However, the Government provides assistance and protection on humanitarian grounds to refugees and asylum seekers on a case-by-case basis.

8. An estimated 2.6 million non-Malaysians live in the country, 451,900 of whom are children and young people aged 0-19 years. The total includes refugees, undocumented, stateless and migrant workers.[9] Fifty-four per cent of non-Malaysians live in Sabah State. There are no specific Malaysian Government social service budget allocations for these children and their families. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and others are the only sources of education services for these children and access to government health services is on a cost-basis, which is often a major barrier.

9. Birth certificates are essential to access health services and to enrol in public schools. In 2014, the Government announced that all births must be registered and has taken steps to improve the system. However, access barriers remain for those living in more remote areas, and there are financial challenges for some families that did not register their children and consequently have to pay a fine. There is limited publicly available data on birth registration.

10. Malaysia compares with high-income countries with regard to child mortality, with an infant mortality rate of 6.3/1,000 live births and an under-five mortality rate (U5MR) of 7.7/1,000 live births in 2011;[10] with mortality among boys slightly higher than for girls. Disparities among states have narrowed but persist: with U5MR ranging from 9.9/1,000 in Kelantan State to 5.8/1,000 in Kuala Lumpur.[11] Ministry of Health (MOH) surveys from 1993 to 2003 indicate that deaths may be underreported in Sabah State, but they do not provide an estimate of underregistration. There are differences in mortality rates between ethnic groups, with the risk of Malay newborns dying before reaching the age of one, twice as high as that of Chinese newborns.[12] Major bottlenecks to quality health for all relate

[8] Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

[9] Department of Statistics, Malaysia, 2014 estimates; <http://pqi.stats.gov.my/searchBI.php>.

[10] Ministry of Health, <http://www.moh.gov.my/images/gallery/publications/HEALTH%20FACTS%202014.pdf>.

[11] Malaysia Ministry of Health — Vital Statistics 2014.

[12] Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia/UNICEF, *Profile of children in Malaysia*, 2013.

primarily to the inability to use services due to the lack of proper documents and distance to facilities, particularly in the more remote areas of Sarawak.

11. More under-five children are underweight, with the percentage increasing from 16.7 per cent in 2006 to 19.6 per cent in 2011 (National Health and Morbidity Survey). There are also significant geographic differences, ranging from less than 1 per cent in Johor to 10.1 per cent in Sarawak.[13] At the same time, Malaysia is also facing the challenge of overnutrition, with 22.5 per cent of men aged under 20 overweight (with 8.8 per cent obese), and 19.1 per cent of women under 20, being overweight (with 7.2 per cent obese).[14]

12. Malaysia is close to achieving universal primary education by 2015 with a primary enrolment rate of 94.4 per cent in 2013. Primary school completion is 96 per cent, but disparities exist among indigenous communities and at subnational level, with a 30 per cent dropout rate of Orang Asli (indigenous) children in transition to secondary education in 2012 compared with the national average of 4 per cent.[15] The difference between states with the highest enrolment rates (Penang, Perak and Selangor) and Sabah and Sarawak is between 6 to 10 percentage points.[16] Enrolment rates at lower- and upper-secondary levels have generally remained static in recent years, at 87.4 per cent and 77.9 per cent, respectively in 2013.[17] Gender parity in primary education has been reached, and girls are now performing better than boys on test scores and on transition to secondary, post-secondary and tertiary education. In addition, the tendency for boys to drop out is higher than for girls.[18]

13. The Malaysia Education Blueprint 2013-2025 focuses on improving access to education, raising standards with more emphasis on 'higher order thinking skills', bridging achievement gaps, promoting unity among students and maximizing system efficiency. Increased importance has been given to investments in preschool, bilingual education and English literacy, along with efforts to make teaching a career of choice. The Government has set the goal of being in the top third of countries participating in the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) and the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) by 2025.

14. School access for the most marginalized children remains a challenge. Alternative education is provided by NGOs and other development partners, especially for: children of IMM13 cardholders (citizens of the Philippines who sought political refuge in Malaysia during the Moro rebellion in the 1970s), children living on plantations, and refugees recognized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Education Act 1996 and Education Blueprint 2013-2025 guarantee the right of all children to education, however, for non-Malaysians access to the public school system is on a cost-basis. The Ministry of Education (MOE) is preparing guidelines that could lead to an alternative learning policy. However, in the absence of a national policy, many alternative learning centres are providing fragmented, low quality, education.

15. Quality preschool early learning is constrained by the fact that more than 90 per cent of teachers at private preschools lack formal early childhood care and education

[13] Ibid.
[14] *Lancet*, vol. 384, no. 9945, pp. 766-781.
[15] Malaysia Ministry of Education 2013 Annual Report.
[16] World Bank: *Malaysia Economic Monitor*, 'High performing education', 2013.
[17] Malaysia Education Blueprint 2013-2025.
[18] Ibid.

qualifications.[19] The Government has embarked on a project to raise the standard of preschool teachers through certification and training. Very few preschools or early childhood care centres offer inclusive education for children with special needs; and children are often not admitted due to challenges in physical accessibility as well as the lack of skilled teachers.

16. Children in need of special care and children with disabilities are often placed in government or NGO-run homes, or in community-based settings. NGOs are required to register and are regulated under the Care Centres Act 1993 (Amendment 2007). In 2013, there were 90 residential care NGOs and two daily care centres registered, with a population of 5,186 children.

17. Available and reliable child protection data is limited, with no population-based survey data on the prevalence of violence against children. Department of Social Welfare data (2013) indicate 4,119 reported cases of suspected child abuse, neglect and abandonment. Around 10 per cent of these children have been placed in institutions.

18. The minimum age of criminal responsibility of children is 10 years for both males and females: below the minimum age (12 years) recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. While children older than 12 are treated under the same criminal justice system, the treatment of child offenders, from arrest to detention, until a trial process commences and is completed, is distinct and separate from that of adult offenders.

19. A 2013 study of mechanisms for handling children in conflict with the law, conducted by the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (MWFCD), highlighted the need for a coherent and integrated approach to justice for children. It recommended the development of an integrated national Juvenile Justice Reform Strategy and Plan of Action that incorporates prevention and early intervention, drawing on international standards and global best practices in the administration of juvenile justice.

20. There is a severe shortage of trained and experienced social workers who can provide professional, quality services for children and families. A 2013 report on the child protection system in Malaysia recommended professionalization of social work as a prerequisite for development of a progressive child welfare sector, and efforts have commenced to enact a Social Workers Bill to help to address this significant barrier to a more effective child protection system.

21. It is estimated that there are 800 to 1,000 child marriages each year involving children younger than 16 years.[20] It is a challenge to obtain official figures due to the multiple marriage systems in existence — civil, customary and Sharia.

22. In many communities, traditional attitudes remain about the role of children and adolescents in society, limiting their ability to realize their rights to express their views and to participate as equals in communities, schools and families.

23. In 2012, the Digital Malaysia initiative was introduced to transform the nation into a digital economy by 2020 and to encourage citizens to become producers, not

[19] 'Its good to start them early', press release, 11 November 2012: <www.pemandu.gov.my/gtp/Media_Coverage-a-It%E2%80%99s_good_to_start_them_early.aspx>.

[20] Endut, N. et al, 'The assessment of the incidences of child marriages in Malaysia and a preliminary study of their causes and consequences', 2012.

just consumers, of technology. Nearly 70 per cent of households have Internet access; and more than half of Internet users are below age 30.[21] While these investments are bringing new opportunities and resources into the lives of young Malaysians, digital risks have also emerged.

24. The flooding in peninsular Malaysia in December 2014 clearly indicated that the country is at risk from natural hazards and climate change. Despite a policy of mainstreaming climate-resilient development into national sectoral plans, this has not been fully implemented. More comprehensive guidelines and resources are required in order to move towards a disaster risk management approach.

25. A key lesson learned from the 2011-2015 country programme is the importance of moving beyond access to alternative education to ensuring access and quality. Studies of the Alternative Learning Centres being provided by NGOs and other organizations for undocumented, stateless and refugee children concluded that the educational outcomes were very limited. This was due to the absence of quality standards, limited capacity of teachers and the absence of school certification. This evidence informed UNICEF advocacy with the Government towards developing an Alternative Learning Policy, and for a priority in the 2016-2020 country programme of ensuring the improvement of teaching standards and formalization of learning centres.

Programme priorities and partnerships

26. The 2016-2020 country programme of cooperation will support Malaysia to achieve the development goals being defined in the Eleventh Malaysia Plan towards the achievement of Vision 2020. It aims to assist the fulfilment of the rights of children in Malaysia, and ensure children are able to maximize their potential to contribute to the nation's development. The programme is aligned with the draft United Nations Strategic Partnership Framework (UNSPF), and will support the mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals into national policies and programmes.

27. The programme was developed with consideration of Malaysia becoming a high-income country in the next decade and the specific roles that UNICEF can play in such a context. Towards this end, a core set of strategic approaches will intersect the country programme to provide the space and flexibility for a shift towards a transformed mode of engagement.

(a) **Evidence-generation and advocacy** — promoting the generation of evidence-based data and information to identify disparities and allow for equity-focused and risk-informed programming, focusing on areas with data limitations such as birth registration, child protection and the situation of undocumented children;

(b) **Institutional capacity-building** — of Government and key civil society organizations (CSOs), particularly related to the child protection system and child rights monitoring and risk analysis, for NGOs or CSOs to provide quality education for excluded children, for the private sector to undertake ethical and efficient corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, and for universities or other institutions to develop and manage research-based social and behavioural change strategies;

[21] Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission, *Pocket Book of Statistics, Q3 2014*.

(c) **Partnerships enhancement** — with the private sector, faith-based organizations, professional associations and research/policy institutes to support policy formulation, modelling in public finance, scale up of social welfare service provision and implementation of the Children's Rights and Business Principles, and resource mobilization for investment in children in Malaysia and internationally; and

(d) **Facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation** — including promoting the sharing of evidence-based good practices from Malaysia across the region and to other upper-middle-income countries, and ensuring a stronger focus on children in the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme.

28. Through the United Nations gender theme group, UNICEF will support the Government to pursue gender equality and mainstreaming within social and economic development programmes as a key strategy for reaching Vision 2020. This will include support for gender-sensitivity during programme conceptualization, in formative research and analyses, and support for strengthening the capacity for gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis. A focus on results for adolescents (aged 10 to 18) will cut across programmes, providing support for policies and age- and gender-appropriate interventions. UNICEF will also harness the potential of innovation and technology to support the meaningful engagement and participation of adolescents in decision-making and their own development.

29. While the programme will operate nationwide, particularly through support for evidence generation, policy and strategy formulation and operationalization, a specific focus will be on the eastern states that have the highest disparities.

30. The country programme will be operationalized through three multisectoral components; each of which contributes to the seven UNICEF Strategic Plan 2014-2017 outcomes.

Enhanced child and adolescent well-being

31. UNICEF will support actions towards strengthening national policies, institutional capacities and the delivery of quality social services that enhance child and adolescent well-being and enable them to survive, thrive and develop to their full potential, unexpected shocks and stresses notwithstanding.

32. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to support the strengthening of Government capacity to collect and analyse education data, and develop strategic plans to improve educational outcomes for children and achieve the goal of ensuring that by 2025 Malaysia is in the top third of countries participating in PISA and TIMSS.

33. UNICEF will advocate for, and build capacity of Government and civil society partners to promote the expanded provision of age-appropriate, quality early learning opportunities for children with disabilities, including long-term research-centred modelling of options and benefits of early childhood education. Building on the experiences from the UNICEF-supported programme of NGO provision of basic education to refugee children in Sabah, a major focus will be assisting the Government, NGOs and the private sector to make basic education more accessible for refugee, stateless and undocumented children, including those living on palm oil plantations. Technical assistance for development of curricula and strategies to improve the quality of teachers in community schools, along with experience-

sharing in alternative and mother-tongue language education from other countries, will be provided.

34. Technical assistance will be provided to support the acceleration of Malaysian Government efforts to provide safe access to a high quality, comprehensive and well-coordinated child protection system with a focus on prevention of and response to violence against children, including during emergencies. UNICEF will continue to promote professionalization of social workers through capacity development to strengthen case management and appropriate family support interventions. Building on the recommendations from a 2013 study of mechanisms for handling children in conflict with the law in Malaysia, conducted by the MWFCD, UNICEF will continue to advocate for, and subsequently provide high quality technical assistance for the development of an integrated national Juvenile Justice Reform Strategy and Plan of Action that incorporates prevention and early intervention measures.

35. To overcome data limitations and inadequate monitoring systems, UNICEF will support evidence-generation and the introduction of a digitalized management information system for child protection case management and programme decision-making. UNICEF will continue to promote the professionalization of social workers, focusing on their capacity for early identification of at-risk children and families and for case management to ensure timely, appropriate family support interventions. UNICEF will support research on the knowledge, attitudes and practices of families, caregivers and communities in relation to violence, abuse and neglect, stigma and discrimination and the development of culturally appropriate social and behavioural change strategies to address the findings.

36. UNICEF will advocate for policies and an enabling environment that encourages and promotes birth registration for all children in Malaysia, irrespective of legal status and residence. UNICEF will support access to best practices in the use of technology in birth registration and provide technical assistance for mapping of unregistered children. Additionally, UNICEF will assist Malaysia to achieve its national birth registration targets by 2024, as agreed in the Regional Action Framework on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) endorsed by the Government during a Ministerial Conference on CRVS in November 2014.

37. To support the Government to address the increasing double burden of malnutrition among young children, UNICEF will provide high quality technical expertise and facilitate knowledge sharing, focusing on the first 1,000 days before a child turns 2, including the mother's pregnancy, and including maternal nutrition and infant and young child feeding practices, in line with the National Nutrition Policy. UNICEF will advocate for improved implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and enhanced nutrition-friendly legislation, standards and policies.

38. Towards reversing the increasing levels of obesity and associated non-communicable diseases, UNICEF will support the generation of evidence to focus greater attention on improving nutritional and dietary practices, and the development of communication strategies to promote healthy eating. A specific emphasis will be on improving the nutritional value of food available at schools, including the development of policies and guidelines for healthy foods and drinks supplied in school canteens, and strengthening partnerships with the private sector on food-labelling standards.

39. During the first half of the country programme, UNICEF will collaborate with other United Nations agencies and partners to support studies and research on adolescents in Malaysia, including generating real-time data and other innovative methods to engage adolescents and inform future programming.

Social inclusion and disparity reduction

40. UNICEF will support efforts to strengthen the commitment to an environment for promoting child-centred social inclusion, disparity reduction and resilience.

41. Through sharing of experience from other upper-middle as well as high-income countries, UNICEF will continue to promote enhancement of the Government's integrated social protection systems, including child-sensitive cash and social transfer programmes. UNICEF will link vulnerable children, including those with disabilities, to key basic services including health, education, social welfare and early childhood development, building resilience against unexpected shocks, including food, fuel and financial crises and natural disasters.

42. UNICEF will promote strengthening the child focus of budgeting and public financial management, aiming to ensure adequate resource allocations to social protection, risk reduction and child-centred development, particularly for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children. Specific assistance will be provided to increase the capacity of Government and academic institutions to develop and monitor social investment in children, and to produce and analyse reliable and disaggregated statistics on children and women, including the use of multidimensional child poverty methodologies. UNICEF will partner with the Public Expenditure Management Network Asia-Pacific to share good practices on public finance management and social budgeting for children and young people and to build the capacity of government agencies and other stakeholders in Malaysia.

43. Multi-stakeholder partnerships will be strengthened with universities, research institutions, the private sector and youth organizations to conduct studies and research on the mental and physical health of children and adolescents and promote collaboration and partnerships across the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to enhance their well-being.

44. In response to the increasing regularity and severity of natural disasters such as flooding and their impact on children, UNICEF will advocate for child-centred disaster risk reduction to be mainstreamed across national and subnational development plans and, under the UNSPF, jointly support capacity strengthening efforts by the United Nations system at federal and state levels.

Enhanced engagement and partnerships for child rights

45. UNICEF will strengthen collaboration and will seek to enhance capacities, partnerships and engagement with CSOs for child rights advocacy, engagement and monitoring, and for mobilization of national resources for all children in Malaysia consistent with the country's growing international development agenda.

46. UNICEF will reach out to opinion leaders, religious and community leaders, CSOs, children and adolescents and the media to further promote a child-centred approach to sustainable development as an essential precondition for the achievement of Vision 2020. Partnerships with traditional and social media will be expanded to enhance ethical, responsible and responsive reporting and commentary

on children's development, challenges and opportunities. Specific collaborations will be accelerated to promote national dialogue on child-friendly social norms and for community-level monitoring of child rights.

47. Using digital and traditional media, UNICEF will seek to inspire individuals and communities to act in the best interests of children. In the spirit of South-South cooperation, UNICEF will facilitate experience-sharing between other countries on how to best prepare young Malaysians for a technologically driven society, and support initiatives to create safer digital and technology usage for children and adolescents.

48. The potential of Malaysian universities and other institutions to become regional centres of excellence for social and behavioural research and strategy development, for example in the area of social innovation, will be explored and supported.

49. A three-pronged approach to promote private sector engagement will be accelerated: (a) influencing the internal and external operations of businesses and building their capacity to translate the Children's Rights and Business Principles into tangible actions, including support for internal CSR and sustainability policies such as due diligence guidelines; (b) promoting the application of CSR as a process towards achieving results for children, particularly in relation to provision of quality basic education, and; (c) mobilizing in-kind resources from the private sector in the form of technical expertise, technological applications, research and marketing, among others.

50. UNICEF will continue to engage with the Malaysian public, the private sector and the Government to mobilize financial resources to support the realization of child rights in Malaysia and other countries, including funding for humanitarian crises. UNICEF will aim to increase funding from the Malaysian public and private sector, which reached nearly $11 million in 2014.

Programme effectiveness

51. Programme effectiveness will support all activities related to efficient and effective programme, financial and human resources management in support of the three programmatic components, along with monitoring and evaluation. Technical assistance, human resources and operational costs will be supported through this component.

Summary budget table

	(In thousands of United States dollars)		
Programme component	*Regular resources*	*Other resources*	*Total*
Enhanced child and adolescent well-being	1 500	5 000	6 500
Social inclusion and disparity reduction	2 000	5 000	7 000
Enhanced engagement and partnerships for child rights	270	20 500	20 770
Programme effectiveness	500	4 250	4 750
Total	**4 270**	**34 750**	**39 020**

Programme and risk management

52. The Economic Planning Unit (EPU) of the Prime Minister's Department will serve as the main coordinating body for the management, implementation and monitoring of the country programme. The contribution of UNICEF to the UNSPF will be monitored under the National Steering Committee, co-chaired by the designated authority of the Government of Malaysia and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, and supported through participation in United Nations Theme Groups and UNSFP Outcome Working Groups, which will also promote collaborative programming.

53. Private sector fundraising will serve as the major source of financial resources for the country programme, supplemented by UNICEF core resources and an annual contribution from the Government.

54. The major risk to the achievement of the country programme's results for children is in relation to macroeconomic stability and the value of local currency, which could have an impact on government prioritization of child rights as well as the targets for local private sector fundraising. The risk to fundraising is mitigated through the high proportion of income from long-term individual donors who have proven resilient in multiple countries during recent years of economic turmoil. This will be further managed through the development of a strategy to increasingly diversify income over a wider range of channels. Natural disasters, particularly regular flooding in eastern Malaysia, may affect the achievement of results by disrupting services and refocusing government priorities. The major mitigating actions will be providing support to emergency preparedness and longer-term disaster risk reduction and community resilience through joint United Nations system initiatives.

55. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

56. In addition to the five-year joint country programme action plan, rolling multi-year workplans will be developed and may be revised as a consequence of annual reviews, evaluations and changes in the situation of children. In addition to the Costed Evaluation Plan, a five-year Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will guide detailed monitoring and evaluation of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the country programme.

57. Two major evaluations will be undertaken. The first will examine the role and engagement of the private sector in the promotion and protection of child rights in Malaysia; and the second will be a full evaluation of the country programme. These two analyses will contribute to the evidence-base for the discussions on the post-2020 role of UNICEF in Malaysia.

58. Systematic monitoring of the situation of children, and of the bottlenecks and barriers constraining the realization of child rights, will be key elements of the monitoring and evaluation framework. UNICEF will collaborate with the national authorities to improve the generation of quality, disaggregated data to inform the development of policies and strategies that ensure disparity reduction and social inclusion. In addition, UNICEF will also provide the Government with joint support to strengthen national social sector monitoring systems, with an emphasis on the use of innovative approaches and technology for real-time and disaggregated data collection and analysis.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Malaysia-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2016-2020

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 3, 6, 18, 23-29, 37 and 39 **National priorities:** Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020: Thrust II - Improving Well-being and Thrust III - Human Capital Development							
UNSPF outcomes involving UNICEF: Outcome 1: Malaysia is designing and implementing effective policies and initiatives for eradicating poverty and deprivation in all its forms, increasing inclusion and resilience of the poorest 40 per cent and reducing economic and gender inequality gaps; and improving delivery of basic services and harnessing the benefits of development for the people (UNSPF pending finalization). **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:** (To be established)							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): 1-7							
UNICEF outcomes	**Key progress indicators, baselines and targets**	**Means of verification**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners, partnership frameworks**	**Indicative resources by country programme outcome** *(in thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	**OR**	**Total**
Enhanced child and adolescent well-being 1. By 2020, all children in Malaysia benefit from strengthened national policies, quality social services and capacities that enhance well-being and enable them to survive, thrive and develop to their full potential.	Level of compliance of the child justice system with international standards/guidance which Malaysia has committed to. Baseline: TBC Target: TBC Percentage reduction in proportion of children aged 2-14 who experience violence, abuse and neglect. Baseline: TBD Target: 10% reduction Ranking of Malaysia in international benchmarks (PISA, TIMMS) Baseline: Target: TBC	Laws, policies, information from Ministries, Committee on the Rights of the Child periodic reports Surveys PISA and TIMMS reports	1.1 Government, civil society and private sector have increased capacities and provide comprehensive and well-coordinated prevention and response services to children and families at risk, or victims of violence, abuse and exploitation. 1.2 By 2020, increased commitment and action by Government, schools and private sector to improve nutrition and healthy eating practices of children in Malaysia.	National MWFCD; MOE; Attorney General's chambers; Royal Malaysian Police; Bar council; Judiciary UNHCR Malaysia; MOH; National Security Council; National Population and Family Development Board Subnational State governments Federal Special Task Force	1 500	5 000	6 500

	Percentage of children who complete five years of secondary education Baseline: Total/M/F Target: Total/M/F Proportion of undocumented, refugee and stateless children attending formal learning classes. Baselines and targets for each category to be established.	Education Management Information System MOE annual reports	1.3 National secondary education outcomes improve in relation to international benchmarks and standards. 1.4 Increased provision of quality education for undocumented, refugee and stateless children and children with disabilities.				
Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 3, 12-13, 17-18, 26-27 and 30-31 **National priorities:** Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020: Thrust I - Enhancing Inclusiveness and Thrust III (as above)							
UNSPF outcomes involving UNICEF: Outcome 2: Malaysia adopts and implements policies to ensure universal access to quality education, universal health coverage and employment services for vulnerable groups and communities, including people with disabilities, women, children, youth, the aging population, people living with HIV, and the labour force, and the establishment of a comprehensive management system of the stateless, legal/illegal migrants, victims of human trafficking and refugees. (UNSPF pending finalization) **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:** (To be established)							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): 1-7							
Social inclusion and disparity reduction 2. By 2020, strengthened commitment and environment promoting child-centred social inclusion, disparity reduction and resilience.	Percentage of children living in households under the national poverty line. Baseline (2014): TBC Target: % reduction per year - TBC Child-sensitive and coordinated social protection system adopted and operationalized Baseline: TBC Target: TBC	Household income survey report (biannual) Government reports	2.1. Increased capacity of Government and academic institutions to plan, implement and monitor child-focused outcome-based budgeting, and produce, analyse and use disaggregated data and evidence on children. 2.2 Strengthened child-sensitive and coordinated social protection system.	National EPU; - Ministry of Finance MWFCD; MOE; Attorney General's chambers; Royal Malaysian Police; Bar council; Judiciary; UNHCR Malaysia; MOH; National Security Council Subnational State governments	2 000	5 000	7 000

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 12-13, 15, 17 and 31 **National priorities:** Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020: Thrust II - Improving Well-Being							
UNSPF outcomes involving UNICEF: Outcome 4: Increased contributions by Malaysia, both directly and indirectly, to regional and global development, health, peace and security as well as humanitarian aid and response through South-South and triangular cooperation and global development cooperation goals as set out in the Sustainable Development Goals. (UNSPF pending finalization) **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:** (To be established)							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): 1-7							
Enhanced engagement and partnerships for child rights 3. By 2020, enhanced capacities, partnerships and engagement for child rights fulfilment and monitoring, and for mobilization of national resources for all children.	Number of companies that incorporate elements of CRBP Baseline: 1 Target: 5 Number of regional and global forums where Malaysia promotes children's rights PSF net income Baseline: $11 million (2014) Target: 10% annual increase	Survey report Annual reports from business associations Reports on forums Private sector fundraising income report	3.1 The Malaysian private sector is aware of its responsibility to respect children's rights, and access quality technical support and capacity for taking action on implementing the CRBP. 3.2 Strengthened capacities of CSOs to monitor child rights. 3.3 Regional and global leadership on promotion of child rights by Malaysia is increased. 3.4 Increased private sector fundraising income for UNICEF programme in Malaysia, regionally and globally.	National MWFCD; Department of Social Welfare Royal Malaysian Police MOE MOH NGOs/CSOs	270	20 500	20 770

Programme effectiveness							
Programme efficiency and coordination	Percentage of country programme outcomes and outputs that are annually reported as either on track or achieved Outcomes: Target: Over 75% Outputs: Target: 100% Percentage of evaluation recommendations implemented, closed and reported within 12 months of uploading Target: 100%	Annual review reports Internal reporting database Reports from headquarters			500	4 250	4 750
External relations and communication	Visibility of the work of UNICEF Malaysia is increased through media and public advocacy, events and campaigns Target: Two multi-stakeholder events per annum	Campaign and media reports and coverage					
Total resources					**4 270**	**34 750**	**39 020**